Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Hawaii, 2005

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Parts	3,450	91.4	10	4.5
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	40	1.1	21	22.9
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	1.1	21	22.9
private industry	2 Trunk	2,490	66.0	10	4.7
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	440	11.6	31	7.9
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	60	1.7	3	19.0
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	60	1.7	3	19.0
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,880	49.7	9	5.0
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	680	18.0	10	6.8
private industry	231 Lumbar region	1,090	28.7	8	5.8
private industry	232 Thoracic region	50	1.3	4	21.2
private industry	233 Sacral region	20	0.6	4	31.1
private industry	238 Multiple back regions	40	1.1	9	23.0
private industry	24 Abdomen	30	0.9	21	25.7
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	30	0.8	21	27.6
private industry	25 Pelvic region	60	1.6	19	19.5
private industry	251 Hip(s)	40	0.9	11	25.0
private industry	254 Groin	20	0.6	19	30.3
private industry	28 Multiple trunk locations	20	0.6	180	32.3
private industry	3 Upper extremities	490	12.9	8	7.6
private industry	31 Arm(s)	150	3.9	10	12.6
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	60	1.5	28	20.0
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	60	1.7	23	18.8
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	210	5.6	5	10.8
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	50	1.3	18	21.4
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	50	1.4	5	20.7
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	30	0.7	9	28.6
private industry	389 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	20	0.4	9	37.6
private industry	4 Lower extremities	280	7.5	11	9.5
private industry	41 Leg(s)	200	5.4	12	10.9
private industry	412 Knee(s)	170	4.5	14	11.9
private industry	413 Lower leg(s)	20	0.4	4	36.9
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	50	1.4	10	20.4
private industry	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	20	0.5	6	35.3
private industry	430 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)- unspecified	20	0.4	6	38.0
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	140	3.7	23	13.0

See footnotes at end of table

Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders [5] in selected ownerships for Hawaii, 2005 -- Continued

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
state government	All Parts	180	38.6	8	11.8
state government	2 Trunk	130	27.2	7	12.6
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	4.5	13	22.5
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	100	20.6	6	13.4
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	40	8.7	7	17.4
state government	231 Lumbar region	40	8.7	6	17.4
state government	3 Upper extremities	30	6.4	15	19.6
state government	32 Wrist(s)	20	3.3	15	25.7
local government	All Parts	210	140.3	9	11.7
local government	2 Trunk	130	86.1	6	12.9
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	11.3	44	25.4
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	90	57.3	5	14.2
local government	231 Lumbar region	70	48.3	5	14.9
local government	3 Upper extremities	30	16.7	8	21.5
local government	4 Lower extremities	30	19.2	19	20.4
local government	41 Leg(s)	20	11.5	31	25.1
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	15.7	7	22.1

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2006